

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$3 Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 767.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.  
\$2 for six months.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.  
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.  
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

## A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Fine white and colored Marseilles Quilts, just received at  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.  
Ladies' French Dimity Skirts, India Twilled Long Cloth, Linen Dress Goods, Extra Fine Lace Collars and Cuffs, Valenciennes lace, Cluny Lace, Black Silk Garter Laces. Call and examine our New Goods.  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.

Irish Linen of an extra quality; Bleached Shirting, extra quality. Call soon.  
Black Chiffon for Mourning Dresses, English Grape and English Crape Veils, at  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.  
April 15, 1867.

## COOKING STOVES,

OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERN.

**D. H. BYERLY,**  
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
Has for sale "Sears' Anti-Dust Cooking Stoves," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any stove heretofore used.  
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.  
TIN-WARE made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING promptly executed.  
D. H. BYERLY,  
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
March 25, 1867.

## JUST RECEIVED AT C. M. QUERY'S NEW STORE,

A large and well selected Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DRY GOODS, at extremely low prices.  
WHITE GOODS, a full assortment, which will be sold low for cash.

TRIMMINGS—Our stock of Trimmings is complete, and was selected with care.  
A full assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

HOOP SKIRTS—Bradley's Paris Trail Skirts—the most popular Skirt now worn—all sizes—Ladies, children and Misses.

KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, of the best article. Ladies' and Children's Mitts, all sizes, and of the best quality.

FANS AND PARASOLS—A full assortment of all kinds.

SHOES—Ladies', Children's and Misses' boots, shoes and gaiters, of the best Philadelphia make. Also, Men's and Boy's shoes and hats.

## MILLINERY.

MRS. QUERY would inform her friends that she has spared no pains in selecting her stock of Millinery and Trimmings; and having had a long experience in the business feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with a call.

Bonnets and Hats made and trimmed to order, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.  
Dresses Cut, Fitted, Trimmed and made, on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Our terms are strictly Cash. Our motto is, small profit, and just dealing to all.  
April 1, 1867.

## DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

**D. BLUM,**  
Respectfully informs the public that he has a large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, in great variety, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

**RAGS WANTED.**  
I want to purchase 200,000 pounds of clean cotton and linen Rags. Highest cash price paid.  
D. BLUM,  
April 8, 1867. 3m Opposite Court House.

## Garden Seeds.

The largest and most complete Stock ever brought to this market, from the celebrated Houses of  
LANDRETH, THORBURN and  
For sale at  
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.  
Feb. 4, 1867.

## Just Received,

A large lot of Provisions and Groceries, such as Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c., and Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Some fine Baltimore cured Hams.  
PRUSSON & GRAY.  
April 8, 1867.

## Wheelwright Shop.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has a shop on College street, in the rear of Mr. Cruise's residence, where he is prepared to do all kinds of wood work in his line with neatness and dispatch.  
Particular attention paid to Repairing Wagons and Buggies.  
WILLIAM FOSTER.  
Feb. 11, 1867. 3m

## Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg County, I will sell, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at the Public Square in the city of Charlotte, a valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying on the waters of McAlpin's Creek, containing about 110 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Dr. S. B. Watson, Wm. C. Black and others—sold by me as the property of J. R. Trenedick deceased.

WM. TIDY, Adm'r.  
P. S.—All persons indebted to the Estate of J. R. Trenedick must come forward and settle, and those having claims against said Estate must present them properly authenticated.  
April 22, 1867. 1v

## THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Upon the authority of the Washington Star, some time since, we announced that President Johnson designed accepting the invitation to visit this City, during the present month. This rumor, we observe, is going the rounds and continues to gather as it rolls.

It is perhaps time for us to say, that no person in this City, official or private, so far as we learn, has one word from the President, or his family, authorizing the expectation of an early visit to the President. If he intends visiting this city, he has not yet given our citizens or authorities any notice of such a visit. The allusions to the laying of the corner stone of the monument to his father are all premature. No arrangements, so far as we know, are yet made for that purpose, though a movement has been on foot for procuring such a monument.—*Relief Sentinel.*

A young lady in Decatur, Ill., who recovered \$8,000 in a breach of promise case, offered to compromise with her false suitor if he would pay the costs and her attorney's fees. She did not want his money, but only to vindicate her reputation. [She only wanted a husband.]

## VALUABLE PROPERTY For Rent.

The attention of the public is invited to that valuable Hotel property known as the

## "MANION HOUSE,"

situated in the centre of the City of Charlotte, N. C. The lease of the present occupant expires on the 1st day of June proximo, and the entire Hotel property will be for Lease or Rent; and to a competent Landlord, the Lease will be made very reasonable. The building is of brick, large, roomy and was arranged for the special purpose for which it has long been occupied.

The owners intend to put the property in FIRST RATE REPAIR, and invite the attention of those who "know how to keep a Hotel" to its advantages. There is no other Hotel in the business part of the City to come in competition, therefore the occupant may be said to enjoy a monopoly.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention, and would be glad to receive them on or before the 15th of May.

M. L. WRISTON, Agent.  
Charlotte, N. C., April 24, 1867. 4w

## NEW GOODS McLEOD & STEELE'S.

We are receiving a general stock of all grades of Seasonable Goods. We have now in store many desirable styles of

## LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as black and colored Silks, black and colored Silk Grenadines, black, white and colored S. Warp Shawls, Barges, Tissues, Tamartine, Crape Morettes, Shawl Cape, S. I, black English Cassimeres, black, white and colored Alpaca, Lustras, Poplins, &c.

A beautiful line of French Organdies, printed; Boyles and cotton Lawns, Table Linen, Napkins, Linen, Damask Merino, cotton and linen Sheetings, brown and bleached Domestic, black French Cloths and Cassimeres, French Drab de ete, Linen Drills and Ducks, Perchala Solid and Printed marseilles and Alendale Quilts, Prints—all grades; Alamance Plaids, Rock Island Cassimeres, at Factory prices.

Bradley's Duplex Hoopskirts, Summer Balmoral Skirts—beautiful articles.

A full line of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Goods, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

## Crockery, Groceries,

Our entire stock was selected with much care, and we feel confident will compare favorably with any in the city, in style and price.

We are anxious to sell, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock, hear our prices, &c., as we are determined not to be undersold.

April 22, 1867. McLEOD & STEELE.

## Special Notice to Ladies.

Fashionable Millinery & Dressmaking.

MISS BETSY WILLIAMS has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment in

## Wittkowsky & Rintel's Store.

She invites the attention of the Ladies to the above, feeling assured that those giving her a call can be suited both in style and price.

Miss E. R. WILLIAMS.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS WITKOWSKY & RINTEL'S

April 15, 1867.

## Groceries and Confectioneries

**NISBET & MAXWELL**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HAVE IN STORE,

4 Sacks Old Java Coffee,  
2 Boxes Choice Green Tea,  
4 Barrels Choice Molasses,  
10 Barrels Cider Vinegar,  
10 Barrels Coffee Sugar.

Rio Coffee, Crushed and Pulverized Sugar,  
Rice, English Dairy and New York State Cheese,  
10 Gross Carolina Belle and 3 Bbls. Lorillard Snuff.

Also, a large and assorted Stock of Pickles, Jellies, Prunes, Dates, Ginger Preserves and fresh Fruits, Flavoring Extracts, Olive Oil, Lemon Syrup, Ground Cinnamon and Pepper, Tomato Catsup, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Sardines, Lobsters and Oysters, a superior lot of

**Raisins and French Candy,**  
1,000 pounds assorted Candy in boxes, 5 barrels assorted Nuts, Citron, Coconuts and Figs, 250 pounds fresh Currants, Table Salt, Durys' superior Starch, Parlor and Telegraph Matches, superior lot of Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Castrol and Turpentine Soap, Anderson's Solace, Leak's and other choice brands of Cheating Tobacco, Durham's and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, choice Havana and American Segars, Violins, Banjos, and a large assortment of Toys, Notions, &c.

In fact everything usually found in a first class Confectionery and Family Grocery. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere. We propose to sell cheap for cash or barter. All orders attended to with promptness.

April 15, 1867. NISBET & MAXWELL.

## A. W. ALEXANDER, SURGEON DENTIST,

(OFFICE IN THE BRADLEY BUILDING.)  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.  
March 25, 1867.

## MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Petition to the United States Circuit Court, &c.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia:

The petition of Jefferson Davis, by George Shea, his attorney in fact in this behalf, respectfully sheweth:

That he is, and ever since the 19th day of May, in the year 1865, has been restrained of his liberty, and held in close custody as a prisoner in jail in that certain strong place of and belonging to the Government of the United States called Fort Monroe, within the said District of Virginia; and that Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton is now the Commander of said Fort Monroe, and as such holds your petitioner in his custody:

That no ground of detention is alleged to the knowledge of your petitioner, or his said attorney, in fact, unless it be a certain indictment, presented against your petitioner, at the May term of the above entitled court, held in the year 1866, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked A.

Your petitioner further sheweth that the said May term was adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 4th of June, in the year last aforesaid. That at said adjourned term your petitioner appeared by his counsel and urged a trial at said adjourned term, offering to proceed without delay, but that the Government declined to proceed on said indictment. Your petitioner further sheweth that, at the subsequent term of this court, your petitioner appeared in like manner, but the Government did not bring on the trial.

Your petitioner further sheweth that his imprisonment aforesaid has greatly impaired his health, and that the continuance thereof through the ensuing summer would involve serious danger to his life, as your petitioner believes.

Your petitioner further sheweth that ample securities for his appearance to abide judgment on said indictment can be given if your petitioner shall be admitted to bail.

Your petitioner further sheweth that his detention, imprisonment and custody aforesaid, all ways have been and are exclusively under or by color of the authority of the United States, and that he has reason to apprehend that the Government may not proceed to the trial upon said indictment at the next ensuing term of said court, which is to be held in Richmond on the first Monday of May, 1867.

Whereupon your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may issue from this Honorable Court, to be directed to Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton aforesaid, and whomsoever may hold your petitioner in custody, commanding him or them to have the body of your petitioner before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the 1st Monday of May, 1867, at the opening of the court on that day, or at such other time as in the said writ may be specified for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment and detention of your petitioner, and to do and abide such order as this court may make in the premises.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
By Geo. Shea, his Attorney in fact.

The New York Tribune has the following from Washington:

It appears that Charles O'Connor and George Shea, counsel for Davis, both of whom are here, first made application to Chief Justice Chase for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Davis, but the Chief Justice, it seems, declined to receive or countenance their request, and gave his reasons very fully to the applicants. They then applied to Judge Woodward, of the District Court of Virginia, and on his receiving the application he immediately issued a writ. Davis' counsel are of the opinion that Judge Woodward will refuse to try Davis, in which case they will demand his discharge from custody; and if this is refused, they will ask that he be released on bail. If Judge Woodward should refuse either to discharge or bail Davis, he being out of the hands of the military authorities, the Executive could not interfere, and he would be sent to jail.

Mr. Davis' counsel fear that Woodward will refuse all their requests and imprison Davis. If this should happen, they express their belief that Chief Justice Chase will dispose of the case at the meeting of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond in June next. It is considered certain that the Executive will readily accede to Judge Woodward's writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of getting the prisoner out of his hands, and thus be free from responsibility.

## CORN FOR SALE.

From 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of CORN for sale. Apply to the subscriber at Morganton, N. C.  
TUD R. CALDWELL.  
April 29, 1867. 1m

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

**S. B. MEACHAM,**  
Is now receiving and opening his Spring stock of

## DRY GOODS,

comprising every article wanted by the people, bought for Cash, and since the great decline in goods, I keep constantly on hand all kinds of goods, viz: Dry Goods, a general assortment.

Yankee Notions, " "  
Hats and Caps, " "  
Boots and shoes, " "  
Wooden Ware, " "  
Leather of all kinds, "  
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

## Groceries of all Kinds,

Consisting of Bacon, Lard, Hams, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Flour, Meal, Pickles, &c., &c.

I will sell any of the above very low. All I wish is a call from any one before purchasing. My motto is, quick sales and short profits.

April 29, 1867. S. B. MEACHAM.

## ROBINSON & GRAHAM, FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

Will do Cutting at old prices, viz: Home-sewn Coats, - - 50 cents.  
Rock Island Goods, - - 75 "  
Pants and Vests, - - 25 "  
Charlotte, April 29, 1867. 1m

## A BEGGARD MILLIONAIRE.

Last week, says the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chronicle, a brief item chronicling the sale of the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, for taxes due the Government, started on its voyage on the sea of newspaperdom. The paragraph will doubtless be read by many without a second thought, but those few lines might easily form the text for a discourse as long as the moral law. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that wherever petroleum is known the name of "Johnny Steele," the young prince of Venango County, has been heard, while the accounts of his apparently boundless wealth of reckless expenditure were told in hundreds of papers.

Soon after came the sale of the farm, the closing act. A brief history of the same may not be entirely without interest, the Crawford Journal thus narrates:

"This farm, more generally known 'on the creek' as the widow McClintock farm, is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rousseville, and was among the first of the oil-producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863, the Van Slyke well, on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day, and several wells yielding from 200 to 300 barrels were struck at subsequent periods. Besides these, there were many smaller wells, and the territory, though sadly mismanaged, is still regarded as among the best in the oil region. In 1864, widow McClintock died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil. At this time, the average daily income from the landed interest of the farm was \$2,000, and by her will the property, with all her possessions in money, was left, without reservation, to her adopted son, John W. Steele, then about twenty years of age. In the iron safe where the old lady kept her money was found \$150,000, two-thirds of the amount in greenbacks and the balance in gold. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, who appears to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vampires, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his 'pile in oil'; and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in New York and Philadelphia savor strongly of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, horses, furo and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., 'went through him' at faro to the amount of \$100,000 in two nights; he bought high priced turnouts, and after driving them an hour or two gave them away; equipped a large minstrel troupe, and presented each member with a diamond pin and ring, and kept about him besides two or three men who were robbing him day after day. He is now filling the honorable position of doorkeeper for Skiff and Gaylord's Minstrels, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive, but not strictly classical phrase, 'played out.'

The wealth obtained by those who worked so assiduously to effect Steele's ruin, gave little permanent benefit to its possessors. The person most brazen and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present condition of affairs was the notorious Seth Slocum, who hung around this city several weeks last summer. He was worth at one time over \$100,000, which he had 'captured' from Steele and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old associates as a 'dead beat.' At last accounts, Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a neighboring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of \$500. Exemplifications are these of the old adage, 'Easy come, easy go,' or the other, 'Fools and their money are soon parted.'

[Let young men take warning from the above, and shun evil habits.]

## CHINESE MEDICAL CUSTOMS.

The physician and priest treat the patient at the same time. The physician cures the disease with his remedies, the priest by firing off crackers, beating instruments, making the patient jump out of bed and run about the room, etc., helps to cure him by driving away evil spirits that cause the disease. There are no medical schools, and students learn from private teachings. Every one who discovers a remedy keeps it a secret, and hands it down to his friends, who also keep it a secret. The dissection of the human body is forbidden by law, and any one found doing it is put to death. The circulation of the blood and the beating of the pulse are not understood. Their theory in regard to the pulse is, that it is caused by a swinging back and forth of the blood. They consider the pulse in one part of the body different from that of another. They have two hundred different kinds of pulse. Mania is referred to the influence of the moon, and a Chinaman could not be bribed to sleep out in the moonlight, for fear of its evil effects. They have a large materia medica. Mercury and iron are the only mineral medicines used, but these are used extensively. They are fine botanists and have a large collection of herbs for medicines. In prescribing, fifteen to twenty remedies are mixed in one prescription. If the patient dies, the physician can be prosecuted, and, if found guilty of mal practice, will have to support the family of the deceased from his own purse. Instead of bleeding, as practiced here, the arm is scarified with a many-bladed knife, and then a certain class of persons are employed to suck the blood from the arm. Incredible as it may seem, they also suck matter from sores, abscesses, and boils. The Chinese have a horror for water, and never drink it, except as medicine. Their drink is tea altogether. The Chinese physician is superior to all others in one particular, at least; he has a sure cure for hydrophobia; but the remedy is kept secret. [Doubtful.]

## THE INDIAN WAR COMMENCED IN EARNEST.

The following contains the latest news from Gen. Hancock's expedition against the Indians: THIRTY MILES FROM FORT LARNED, KANSAS, April 21, 1867.

General Hancock apparently waited for the tidings of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, officially confirmed by General Custer. Last night, per courier, he received it. The letter was dated Fort Hays, April 19, and stated that three men had been murdered, scalped, disemboweled, and then burnt; and that three stations (mail), with all hay-stacks, stables and out-buildings, burnt to the ground. Next morning, which was yesterday, after the official news, he ordered the whole Indian village to be burned. Three companies of the Thirty-seventh infantry were detailed and marched to the spot. They made six large stacks of everything to be found in the camp, which was of a very miscellaneous description.

At the same moment they were set on fire the heavens appeared black with smoke. The prairie also caught on fire, and with lightning speed it rushed onward, borne along by a fierce gale it served as a terrible beacon, or signal, to the Indians of the fate of their beloved village. The following is a list of the articles burned: 251 buffalo-robe lodges, 942 buffalo robes, 436 bone saddles, 435 travesties, 287 head-mats, 191 axes, 190 kettles, 77 frying-pans, 350 tin cups, 30 whet-stones, 212 sacks of paint, 98 water kegs, 7 ovens, 41 grubbing-bones, 28 coffee-mills, 144 lariats ropes, 129 chairs, 303 par-fleches, 15 curry-combs, 67 coffee-pots, 46 hoes, 81 flicking irons, 149 horn spoons, 27 crow-bars, 73 brass kettles, 17 hammers, 32 saw-pans, 15 drawing-knives, 25 spades, 4 scythes, 8 files, 19 bridles, 8 pitch-forks, 15 tea-kettles, 90 spoons, 15 knives, 10 pickaxes, 1 sword, 1 bayonet, 1 United States mail bag (with letters, which were sent to the Department), 74 stone mallets, 1 lance, 33 wooden spoons, 251 door-mats, or flaps, 48 raw-hide ropes, 22 meat stores.

The whole is supposed to amount to the sum of \$100,000—a terrible loss to the Indians, and one from which it is impossible they will ever recover. It will require at least the skins of 3,000 buffaloes to make up the sum total of those tents. Buffaloes are scarce now, and they are rapidly diminishing from the face of the great land-sea. They drew this terrible visitation on their heads by their deep duplicity.

There were piles of old clothes in the camp, of which a true inventory was not taken, and it is truth to state that they were greatly and thickly infested with those "little bugs" generally found infesting, in a more or less degree, dirty persons and dirty heads. When the bonfires were lit, Hancock, by that act, declared war to the knife.

[We fear that the burning of Indian villages and consequently the starving of women and children, is a poor way to reconcile Indians to the white man and the Government of the United States.]

## THE GREAT LAKES.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Mr. Lapham, L. L. D., of Milwaukee, read a paper designed to correct some popular and erroneous notions as to the sources whence the great lakes are supplied. He allows that there are such things as underground streams, but declares that if all the water in all the mines of the world were collected—which could easily be done by a few pumps—and if to that all the water of the artesian wells were added, their united volume would not make a very large river. A writer in a Chicago paper endeavored to show that Lake Michigan is supplied from subterranean sources, and this notion—which has been copied into a scientific journal—Mr. Lapham feels impelled to correct.

Lake Superior is asserted to have a mean or average depth of one thousand feet; but Capt. Bayfield, of the British navy, has made careful soundings at numerous places—fourteen of which are quoted in tabular form—and the depth varies from four hundred to seven hundred and ninety-two feet, so that the mean depth cannot be more than three or four hundred.

The mean depth of Lake Michigan is also estimated at nine hundred feet, but it is quite probable that soundings would show that it is much less. The argument for the existence of subterranean springs of course is mainly based on the statement that not water enough is discharged into the great lakes to replace that drawn off by absorption and evaporation, and in proof of this it is said that the entire State of Wisconsin, even from the border of Lake Superior, is drained by rivers which flow into, and are tributaries of, the Mississippi; yet the truth is that only three-fifths of the States are so drained.

It is quite certain, concludes Mr. Lapham, that the whole quantity of rain falling into the great lakes and the country drained by them will be found to be two or three times as much as is discharged at Niagara, and hence the wonder is rather to discover what becomes of the excess than to account for a deficiency of supply.

## LEARN YOUR BOYS' TRADES.

There are too many young men who have no legitimate trade or calling that will insure them at all times an honest livelihood. They stay a few months at one place and a few months at another, and as clerks, or something of that kind, may perhaps manage to defray their personal expenses for the time being, but as to providing for the coming future or laying up something for a rainy day, it is absolutely out of the question. If these young men were only expert mechanics, their services would not only be very desirable in this community, but the knowledge they possessed of their trade, whatever it might be, would not only defray their immediate personal expenses, but enable them to acquire gradually though surely wealth and position.

Bed Bugs, according to a lady correspondent, have a great aversion to salt. She states that if the article and place infested with bed-bugs are washed with salt water, and the crevices in which the vermin hide are filled with it, they will give no more trouble.

## PHILOSOPHY OF LABOR.

There are many circumstances in life which compel men to follow occupations for which they have no natural aptitude or talent, but it is not the less true that success depends very materially upon the choice of that particular business, trade or profession most congenial to taste and ability. As there are no two men alike in their mental endowments, it must follow that each individual is better fitted to some one occupation than to any other. Some there are, indeed, who for want of native energy or tact, will never attain a marked success in anything they undertake; and others are gifted with a versatility of talent that enables them to accomplish many different things equally well; but these are the exceptions, and the great majority of mankind will do better in the long run by sticking to some one occupation. The choice of this should devolve on the individual, and should never be arbitrarily fixed for him, even by his parents. So much depends on this beginning that a whole life-time may be wasted by a radical mistake. The boy who would have distinguished himself as an engineer or inventor may entirely throw away his energies in the vain endeavor to become a lawyer or a doctor; young men whose talents fit them for mercantile pursuits, often spend their time unprofitably in callings requiring the very opposite class of talents. So of all the occupations of life. If men are not at least tolerably adapted to them, they will not fail of excellence and fortune, but the toil which should be a pleasure is wearisome and drudgery. The true aim of life is not to make a fortune, nor to gain renown, though both are desirable and useful rewards of well directed labor. But the greater part and the best part of life must be spent in labor, either physical or mental, and though many affect to consider this a misfortune, it is really a necessity, apart from the substantial results that follow it. As of this, we find men who inherit fortunes, if they are of any mind or character, generally choosing some occupation, and laboring at it often quite as hard as their less wealthy neighbors. Idleness is not a luxury, but rest after labor. It is a serious question whether those whose fortunes deprive them of the usual stimulus to toil, are really as happy as others who depend on toil for a living. The toil, however, to be agreeable, should be congenial. It is this love of labor, which particularly distinguishes Americans, that has led to so many grand discoveries and wonderful achievements in the present century. When men choose their work aright they enjoy it for the remainder of their lives, and makes improvements in it that outlive themselves and benefit posterity. Men have distinguished themselves in the most humble callings by their own superior talents, while a whole life may be passed in those fields of labor, commonly reckoned the highest, without even a moderate success. The natural inference is, that young men after having been given a fair general education, should choose, where they can, their own pursuits in life; and having chosen, they should bring all their talents and energies to bear upon the calling of their choice, take a thorough interest in it, and determine to enjoy their work. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred fortune comes to those who woo her in this practical and straightforward manner.—*New York Sun.*

## COLORED EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—The Company of colored soldiers that left Philadelphia in December last to settle in Liberia, reached their new home pleasantly by the Edith Rose. Charles A. Harrell, formerly of Elkton, Md., writes thus:

"I am very happy to say that words cannot describe the good and kind treatment of the people, and the kind welcome of the Government and the President. Monrovia is a fast-growing city. As for the land of Liberia, in regard to fertility